

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—12 VOLUME—POSTAGE PREPAID	\$12.00
BY MAIL—12 VOLUME—POSTAGE PAID	1.00
Postage of a year, per month	1.00
Postage of a year, per month	1.00
Saturday Edition, 12 VOLUME—POSTAGE PAID	2.00

One copy, per year	1.00
Two copies, per year	2.00
Three copies, per year	3.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

THE TRIBUNE: CENTS SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, DELIVERED, 25 CENTS PER DAY.

ADMISSION, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

Corner Office, 120 East Wacker Drive, Evanston, Illinois, and Hyde Park Office in the cornering room.

Will receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

The Tribune-Tribune has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. M.

PARIS, FRANCE—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere.

MANILA, PHIL.—American Exchange, 40 Strand.

WASHINGTON D. C.—1219 F Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hoover's Theatre.—"Plautus," by the Juveniles Company. Evening—"Afternoon, or, What is Lost," by the Mademoiselle Theatre Company.

McVicker's Theatre.—"Haverly's Theatre.

Deacons street, corner of Monroe. The Chorus Church Choir Company in "H. M. S. Pinafore." Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873.

The Army bill still remains to be disposed of by the House, the only real piece of work it has in hand.

The Rev. Dr. Harris, of this city, who was elected Bishop of Michigan a few days ago, finds it difficult to decide whether he shall accept or decline the honor. The Standing Committee waited on him yesterday, but there was no definite conclusion reached.

The Judicial bill has finally passed the House of Representatives. During the debate, which occupied nearly the entire day, nothing particularly new was advanced in its arguments, the speeches being, as is elsewhere stated, merely a "thrusting over of old wine."

The friend Paine, who murdered his daughter, and was last Monday sentenced to be hanged, took the job out of the hangman's hands. While the Judge was pronouncing sentence the doomed man swallowed a dose of strichnine, from the effects of which he died yesterday.

The Governor of Illinois, having finished his mission to Washington and become thoroughly convinced that when the President says a thing he means to stick to it, has started for home. The tail to the Governor's kite, known as Jones, remains in Washington. That is a good place for professional political traps to remain in.

The day of adjournment dawns upon Congress, the House having settled it, that but one dissenting vote, that next Tuesday shall terminate the session. Next to the remarkable fact that a day should be selected which is short of actual revolution, and because they have abandoned themselves down easy until they are prepared to do nearly what is right.

We are not disposed to taunt the Democrats with weakness, cowardice, or inconsistency in abandoning their original schemes, because they have not voluntarily deserted the position they took. They are in the attitude of baffled conspirators, and have yielded only after complete exposure and desperate resistance. Though they may at last vote all the supplies necessary for carrying on the Government, they will be answerable to the people for the long delay, great cost, and public agitation incident to the extra session.

Had the Democrats of the last Congress voted these appropriations, no extra session would have been needed. Had the Democrats of the present Congress passed the Legislative bill the first day, as they might have done, and followed it up with other regular appropriations, hundreds of thousands of dollars and much public anxiety would have been saved. But they were determined to break down the barriers which the Government had erected against fraud at the Congressional elections; they were determined that the bulwarks of the South and the hired roughs and repeaters of the Northern cities should have full and free scope to carry through the Democratic Presidential and Congressional tickets in 1880, by the methods which they usually employ. If the Democrats in Congress had abandoned this infamous scheme in part it is only because they have abandoned every effort to carry it short of actual revolution, and because they do not antagonize and defy popular sentiment any longer.

But there still remains a device for accomplishing temporarily the nullification of the Emancipation law which the Democrats desired to repeat altogether. This consists of a restrictive clause which is attached to an extra bill covering the judicial expenses, which were intentionally excluded from the regular Legislative bill, in which they belong, in order to furnish an opportunity for a separate restrictive pressure. The real purpose of this arrangement may not be generally understood. The fact is, that the Legislative bill contains the appropriations for the Congressional salaries, as well as those of the Executive and Judiciary. Had the Democrats attached the restrictive clause to the whole bill, and adjourned without passing any such bill after it had been voted on account of certain alleged unfairness towards the trade.

There was a meeting of unemployed bricklayers held on Monday evening last in this city, at which resolutions were passed condemning Messrs. ANGUS McNEILL & SOW, contractors on the City-Hall, because of certain alleged unfairness towards the trade.

NORTH AND SOUTH BULGARIA.

The work of reorganizing Bulgaria and Eastern Roumania, as the English persist in calling it, though to all intents and purposes it is already Southern Bulgaria, proceeds very rapidly. Prince ALEXANDER of Battenberg, the newly-elected Sovereign of Bulgaria, is at present making a European tour in order to fit himself to his position in intelligently, and will confer with each one of the statesmen who negotiated the Treaty of Berlin, as well as with each one of the Sovereigns whom they represented, in order to obtain their views as to the operation of the new principalities over which he has been called to reign.

Axzo Pasha, the new Governor of South Bulgaria, has relieved Gen. SPONZIEN from his duties, and has been installed, and now both North and South Bulgaria are under Christian Governors. The installation of the latter took place on the 26th ult., and it is significant of the changed conditions in his province that, although the Sultan insisted he should wear the fez, which is the emblem of the old Turkish regime, he chose to accede to the direct requests made of him by the Russian Gen. SROVZON and ONTSORZON in behalf of the people, and wore the hat which is the symbol of the new European Administration, and thus indicated to his people that he did not belong to the old school of Pashas under whose persecution and tyranny they have suffered so long and so terribly. His conduct in the matter of Bulgaria has violently enraged the Sultan, who has notified the Powers that he will wait until the Russians have evacuated Roumania, when he will require Axzo Pasha to wear the fez and hoist the Turkish flag, and, if he refuses, will request them to sanction his removal, and the occupation of the Balkans by the Turkish troops. Axzo Pasha was the last at Russia's request, what Russia's reply will be may be inferred without difficulty. So far as England and the other Powers are concerned, they care but little what fashion of clothes he adopted for his first appearance, as had the contractors and the other workmen who are at work.

The indications which pointed to the defeat of the measure looking to the discharge of the Committee from further consideration of the Warren Silver bill, for the purpose of bringing it before the House, have developed into an established fact, and the bill will remain in the background until the next session of Congress. When the matter was brought up yesterday it was defeated by a vote of 31 to 32. Not one Rep-

ublican Senator voted for the resolution. The opinion in Washington is that had the attendance been a full one the resolution would have been carried. The friends of the Warren Silver bill hope to bring the matter up in some other shape, but those who have canvassed the situation feel that it is hopeless.

The officials representing the Boards of Charities of many of the States of the Union, together with Superintendents of various asylums for idiots and other dependent persons, are at present in Chicago, interchanging their views as to the best methods to be employed in the management of these institutions. It has been customary to hold these conferences in conjunction with the Social Science Association, but for the first time a departure has been taken. Numerous reports were submitted yesterday regarding the condition of charitable institutions in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. In these different sections of the Union charity seems to have a pretty firm hold, and the objects of its care provided for in a manner that is entirely satisfactory to those having the matter in charge.

publican Senator voted for the resolution. The opinion in Washington is that had the attendance been a full one the resolution would have been carried. The friends of the Warren Silver bill hope to bring the matter up in some other shape, but those who have canvassed the situation feel that it is hopeless.

The officials representing the Boards of Charities of many of the States of the Union, together with Superintendents of various asylums for idiots and other dependent persons, are at present in Chicago, interchanging their views as to the best methods to be employed in the management of these institutions. It has been customary to hold these conferences in conjunction with the Social Science Association, but for the first time a departure has been taken. Numerous reports were submitted yesterday regarding the condition of charitable institutions in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. In these different sections of the Union charity seems to have a pretty firm hold, and the objects of its care provided for in a manner that is entirely satisfactory to those having the matter in charge.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BACK-DOWN.

The reopening of the KELLOGG case has furnished another opportunity for the Louisiana Liars to display their power in Washington. The contest for a seat in another House is regarded as a bonanza to the Democrats, and that even the extra bill for judicial expenses has been considerably modified as to the proposed restrictions,—these facts furnish pretty conclusive evidence that the Democratic managers have receded from the extreme ground which they took at the opening of the session. It was undoubtedly the intention of the Democratic managers, as was frequently declared by some of the bolder men among them, to resort to the revolutionary scheme of starving out the Government, if they failed to coerce the President into a surrender of his veto power; but the force of public opinion has asserted itself to an extent which the Democrats dare not resist, and they have been letting themselves down easy until they are prepared to do nearly what is right.

We are not disposed to taunt the Democrats with weakness, cowardice, or inconsistency in abandoning their original schemes, because they have not voluntarily deserted the position they took. They are in the attitude of baffled conspirators, and have yielded only after complete exposure and desperate resistance. Though they may at last vote all the supplies necessary for carrying on the Government, they will be answerable to the people for the long delay, great cost, and public agitation incident to the extra session.

Had the Democrats of the last Congress voted these appropriations, no extra session would have been needed. Had the Democrats of the present Congress passed the Legislative bill the first day, as they might have done, and followed it up with other regular appropriations, hundreds of thousands of dollars and much public anxiety would have been saved. But they were determined to break down the barriers which the Government had erected against fraud at the Congressional elections; they were determined that the bulwarks of the South and the hired roughs and repeaters of the Northern cities should have full and free scope to carry through the Democratic Presidential and Congressional tickets in 1880, by the methods which they usually employ. If the Democrats in Congress had abandoned this infamous scheme in part it is only because they have abandoned every effort to carry it short of actual revolution, and because they do not antagonize and defy popular sentiment any longer.

But there still remains a device for accom-

plishing temporarily the nullification of the Emancipation law which the Democrats desired to repeat altogether. This consists of a re-

strictive clause which is attached to an extra

bill covering the judicial expenses, which were intentionally excluded from the regular

Legislative bill, in which they belong, in

order to furnish an opportunity for a sepa-

rate restrictive pressure. The real purpose

of this arrangement may not be generally

understood. The fact is, that the Legisla-

tive bill contains the appropriations for the

Congressional salaries, as well as those of

the Executive and Judiciary. Had the Dem-

ocrats attached the restrictive clause to the

whole bill, and adjourned without passing any

such bill after it had been voted on account

of certain alleged unfairness towards the

trade.

Admiration for the skill, endurance, and

versatility of the Louisiana Liars should not,

nevertheless, betray the public into condon-

ing Mr. SROVZON's effort to use them for the

purpose of unseating a United States Sena-

tor, nor should it extenuate the offense of

starving out the Government. The Senate

should be driven out of town, because

Chicago was a "sovereign" community

which excluded all foreigners, and was occu-

pied only by natives like SROVZON, "Judge"

FEILER, and other hard-working laborers,

and that the "friction of persecution lights

the fires of liberty"; that all legislation was

done in the interest of non-producers, and he

thought that the people of Chicago would

not "allow outsiders to occupy a field which

belonged to Chicago workmen." This was a

directly opposite to the truth. The newspaper

letter in question was a very faithful report

of a conversation that actually took place.

It is not to be wondered at that the

Democrats in Congress have abandoned this

infamous scheme in part it is only because

they have abandoned every effort to carry it

short of actual revolution, and because they

do not antagonize and defy popular senti-

ment any longer.

But there still remains a device for accom-

plishing temporarily the nullification of the

Emancipation law which the Democrats de-

sired to repeat altogether. This consists of a re-

strictive clause which is attached to an extra

bill covering the judicial expenses, which were

intentionally excluded from the regular

Legislative bill, in which they belong, in

order to furnish an opportunity for a sepa-

rate restrictive pressure. The real purpose

of this arrangement may not be generally

understood. The fact is, that the Legisla-

tive bill contains the appropriations for the

Congressional salaries, as well as those of

the Executive and Judiciary. Had the Dem-

ocrats attached the restrictive clause to the

whole bill, and adjourned without passing any

such bill after it had been voted on account

of certain alleged unfairness towards the

trade.

Admiration for the skill, endurance, and

versatility of the Louisiana Liars should not,

nevertheless, betray the public into condon-

ing Mr. SROVZON's effort to use them for the

purpose of unseating a United States Sena-

tor, nor should it extenuate the offense of

starving out the Government. The Senate

should be driven out of town, because

Chicago was a "sovereign" community

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Sixth Annual Convention of the Various State Boards.

A Large Attendance of Delegates from the Northern States.

Important Papers on Prisons, Hospitals, Jails, and Reformatory.

Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, Elect. ed President.

MORNING SESSION.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CHARITIES OF THE UNITED STATES BEGAN YESTERDAY MORNING AT THE GRAND ST. REGIS HOTEL YESTERDAY MORNING.

The Sage of Milwaukee,^{Dr. A. G. Byers} of Wisconsin, made a report of the condition of things in Wisconsin.

He had condemned his archaic much for, that would receive the newsworthy did not publish their papers.

That did in Detroit, and made a brief address to the delegates on behalf of the State.

He said this was the sixth annual meeting of the Conference of Charities.

He regretted that his session heretofore had been held in connection with the American Social Science Association, but to-day, for the first time, it assembles as a separate and independent organization.

He regretted that on this occasion they should be deprived of the presence and counsel of several able and distinguished gentlemen of that Association who had been accustomed to meet with them.

He could assure those present that, although absent in person, yet, in feeling, and earnest, and in hope for success, they were with them.

He felt confident, however, that those who were present had come here with a determination to do their best.

The great work not only enlarging their attention to the attention of thousands of other philanthropic men and women throughout the land, and that their deliberations would result in more active, united, efficient efforts to mitigate the suffering of humanity.

The work in which they were engaged, the objects they had met to discuss, the great number of men and women who had come to accomplish should command the attention of every good citizen.

How to administer them successfully, wisely, and with the greatest possible effect, to alleviate the sufferings of our unfortunate cases to support and maintain them in a proper manner with the greatest possible effect.

As a result in public welfare determina-

tion to the words of the State and nation, how to attain the best practical results in dealing with the chronic disease of the State and nation.

That was the purpose of the Conference for the Deaf and Dumb at Detroit, on the 15th of May.

There were two institutions for the Deaf and Dumb at Detroit, and one at Milwaukee.

The other, called the Milwaukee Photographic Institute, had just December sixteen pupils.

Both these State-prisons attempt to educate and train the boys for the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Legislation had been passed in all the States, including the laws of the State.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, has two new buildings now being erected to accommodate fifty each.

The Wisconsin Industrial School at Milwaukee, and New Haven, had adopted very stringent

ordinances on the subject of tramps.

Tub-washed, choice...
Tub-washed, comms to good...
Colorado, medium to fine...

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts: Monday...
Tuesday...
Total...
Hann. last week...
Shipments: Monday...
Tuesday...
Wednesday...

CHICAGO.

Cattle...
Sheep...
Total...
Sales incl. 70,000 ft. strips and boards at
30.50, and 70,000 ft. coarses piece stuff at \$0.25, all
from Lincoln.

During the week there were landed at British ports, from the United States, 381 cargoes of animals, totaling 68,450 cattle, 45,940 sheep, and 26,221 swine. From Canada the shipments were 300 cargoes, comprising 17,980 cattle, 40,132 sheep, and 1,641 swine. Of animals from the United States, 2,000 cattle, 3,360 sheep, and 2,208 hogs were landed overboard on the voyage; 271 cattle, 1,300 sheep, and 304 swine were landed dead; and 162 cattle, 192 sheep, and 285 swine were seriously injured. Of the animals from Canada, 551 cattle, 2,000 sheep, and 418 swine were thrown overboard on the voyage; 45 cattle, 172 sheep, and 17 swine were landed dead; and 24 cattle, 88 sheep, and 10 swine were seriously injured.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday has the following to say of the new live-stock pool:

The published freight rates, to be put in effect next Monday, is similar to that existing to the present day, is almost entirely unsatisfactory. Why 45 cents per ton from Chicago to New York should be charged for cattle, and 35 cents for swine, is a mystery which will give the roads some trouble to explain and answer; and why a rate of \$0.20 per car load should be charged to keep the arrangement satisfied is another.

The arrangement has too many weak points to be long-lived. It is, however, a good start.

Although the receipts comparatively were light, there were really more cattle than the trade required, and for this reason the feeling was not strong. Eastern buyers manifested little interest and were not inclined to invest large sums so much as to cover the cost of the Mississippi River points. Stocks are being depicted so much that it is difficult for interior dealers to get rid of them.

The market is in a good request and commands a fair price. Sales ranged from \$2.25 to \$4.00 for live cattle, including old cows and inferior lots, and \$0.85 to \$1.00 for inferior cattle, and \$0.50 to \$0.75 for shipping steers.

Extra steers—Grade steers, weighing 1,400 lbs. and upwards... \$4.80 to \$5.10
Choice steers—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs... \$4.25 to \$4.50
Medium steers—Fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs... \$3.75 to \$4.15
Butcher Stock—Pork from common steers and cattle to choice steers, for hams, bacon, hams, and sausages, etc... \$2.25 to \$3.35
Stock cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs... \$2.25 to \$3.00
Inferior cattle—Old cows, hams, bacon, hams, and sausages, and scalding steers... \$1.75 to \$2.00
Veals, per 100 lbs... 3.00 to 3.25

QUOTATIONS.

Extra steers—Grade steers, weighing 1,400 lbs. and upwards... \$4.80 to \$5.10
Choice steers—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs... \$4.25 to \$4.50
Medium steers—Fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs... \$3.75 to \$4.15

Butcher Stock—Pork from common steers and cattle to choice steers, for hams, bacon, hams, and sausages, etc... \$2.25 to \$3.35
Stock cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs... \$2.25 to \$3.00
Inferior cattle—Old cows, hams, bacon, hams, and sausages, and scalding steers... \$1.75 to \$2.00

VEALS, per 100 lbs... 3.00 to 3.25

SHIPPED STEERS.

Extra steers—Grade steers, weighing 1,400 lbs. and upwards... \$4.80 to \$5.10
Choice steers—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs... \$4.25 to \$4.50
Medium steers—Fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs... \$3.75 to \$4.15

Butcher Stock—Pork from common steers and cattle to choice steers, for hams, bacon, hams, and sausages, etc... \$2.25 to \$3.35
Stock cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs... \$2.25 to \$3.00
Inferior cattle—Old cows, hams, bacon, hams, and sausages, and scalding steers... \$1.75 to \$2.00

VEALS, per 100 lbs... 3.00 to 3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.

15. 1,077 \$4.40 115. 1,325 \$4.85

17. cows... 0.35 3.65 109. 1,174 2.70

18. 1,075 4.00 116. 1,325 4.00

35. 1,225 4.65 8. 1,107 2.40

26. Texas... 9.00 13.15 18. 101 4.45

36. 1,130 4.15 17. stock... 0.50

63. 1,094 4.75 18. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 19. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 17. cows... 1.193 3.85

74. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

36. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

12. 1,274 4.75 17. 154 4.25

31. 1,399 4.00 17. 1,396 4.65

51. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

14. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

20. 1,322 4.00 28. 1,314 4.50

31. 1,332 4.07

CATTLE SALES.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.

15. 1,077 \$4.40 115. 1,325 \$4.85

17. cows... 0.35 3.65 109. 1,174 2.70

18. 1,075 4.00 116. 1,325 4.00

35. 1,225 4.65 8. 1,107 2.40

26. Texas... 9.00 13.15 18. 101 4.45

36. 1,130 4.15 17. stock... 0.50

63. 1,094 4.75 18. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 19. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 17. cows... 1.193 3.85

74. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

36. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

12. 1,274 4.75 17. 154 4.25

31. 1,399 4.00 17. 1,396 4.65

51. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

14. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

20. 1,322 4.00 28. 1,314 4.50

31. 1,332 4.07

CATTLE SALES.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.

15. 1,077 \$4.40 115. 1,325 \$4.85

17. cows... 0.35 3.65 109. 1,174 2.70

18. 1,075 4.00 116. 1,325 4.00

35. 1,225 4.65 8. 1,107 2.40

26. Texas... 9.00 13.15 18. 101 4.45

36. 1,130 4.15 17. stock... 0.50

63. 1,094 4.75 18. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 19. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 17. cows... 1.193 3.85

74. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

36. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

12. 1,274 4.75 17. 154 4.25

31. 1,399 4.00 17. 1,396 4.65

51. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

14. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

20. 1,322 4.00 28. 1,314 4.50

31. 1,332 4.07

CATTLE SALES.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.

15. 1,077 \$4.40 115. 1,325 \$4.85

17. cows... 0.35 3.65 109. 1,174 2.70

18. 1,075 4.00 116. 1,325 4.00

35. 1,225 4.65 8. 1,107 2.40

26. Texas... 9.00 13.15 18. 101 4.45

36. 1,130 4.15 17. stock... 0.50

63. 1,094 4.75 18. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 19. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 17. cows... 1.193 3.85

74. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

36. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

12. 1,274 4.75 17. 154 4.25

31. 1,399 4.00 17. 1,396 4.65

51. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

14. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

20. 1,322 4.00 28. 1,314 4.50

31. 1,332 4.07

CATTLE SALES.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.

15. 1,077 \$4.40 115. 1,325 \$4.85

17. cows... 0.35 3.65 109. 1,174 2.70

18. 1,075 4.00 116. 1,325 4.00

35. 1,225 4.65 8. 1,107 2.40

26. Texas... 9.00 13.15 18. 101 4.45

36. 1,130 4.15 17. stock... 0.50

63. 1,094 4.75 18. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 19. 183 4.00

14. 1,094 4.75 17. cows... 1.193 3.85

74. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

36. 1,098 5.00 14. 1,293 4.77

12. 1,274 4.75 17. 154 4.25

31. 1,399 4.00 17. 1,396 4.65

51. 1,223 4.05 33. 183 4.65

